

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 7.

JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1865.

NO. 41.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND WEST STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50
For six months, 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For square of 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts

Longer advertisements, at same rate.—
A fraction over even square or square, counted as a square. These are the terms for transient advertisements; a reasonable deduction will be made to regular advertisements.

Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character, to be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:
For Township office, each \$1 00
For County " " 2 50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office in the Courier building, on West street.

W. C. ADAMS. **B. BUETTNER.**
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING WILDER CLAIMS.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Office—North east corner McDonald and West streets. March 14, 1865.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THE undersigned will hereafter practice in the Circuit Court of Dubois County, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him in his office.
WILLIAM TRACEWELL.

S. L. WILSON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAS Permanently located in Jasper; he is ready at all hours to attend and respond to calls.
Particular attention will be given to Midwifery.
Office on the East side of North Main at June 24th 1865.

R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.
WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand, which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work Give us a trial.
ROMUALD BECK.

NEW STORE!
Dry Goods, Clothing and Groceries!

THE undersigned has just returned from the Queen City with a well selected stock of the above articles, to which he invites the attention of citizens of Dubois county. He is confident he can sell his goods as cheap as any merchant in this vicinity. His stock of gentlemen's Clothing is particularly fine. Call and see for yourselves, at the big brick, north of the Court House.
JOSEPH EGG.
September 26, 1865—ly

Furniture! Furniture!
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, or manufacture to order, all the latest and most fashionable varieties of Furniture, such as Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Lounges, and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can please them. at his shop on the corner of Newton and Porter streets.
JACOB ALLES.
Dec. 24, 1864—ly

NEW SADDLERY
AND

Harness Manufactory.
WILLIAM H. PFEFFER, respectfully announces to the citizens of Dubois, and surrounding counties, that he has opened a Shop on North Main street, in Jasper, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in Saddle, harness making and buggy trimming. A stock of saddles and harness kept constantly on hand for sale as low as they can be bought elsewhere. Repairing done promptly. He will be thankful for a share of public patronage.
July 23d, 1865 ly

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Sooner or Later.

BY HARRIET E. FERGUSON.

Sooner or later the storm shall beat
Over my slumber from head to feet;
Sooner or later the winds shall rave
In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed them where I lie,
Nothing their sound shall signify,
Nothing the headstone's fret of rain,
Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine
With tender warmth on that mound of mine,
Sooner or later in Summer air,
Clover and violets blossom there.

I shall not feel in that deep-laid rest,
The sheeted light fall over my breast,
Nor never note in those hidden hours
The wind-blown breath of the tossing flower.

Sooner or later the stainless snows
Shall add hush to my mute repose;
Sooner or later shall slant and shift,
And heap my bed with their dazzling drift.

Chill though that frozen pall shall seem,
Its touch no colder can make the dream
That reeks not the sweet and sacred dread
Shrouding the city of the dead.

Sooner or later the bee shall come
And fill the noon with his golden hum;
Sooner or later, on half-poised wing,
The blue-bird's warble about morning—

Sing and chirrup and whistle with glee,
Nothing his music means to me,
None of these beautiful things shall know
How soundly their love sleeps below.

Sooner or later, far out in the night,
The stars shall over me wing their flight;
Sooner or later my darling dews
Catch the white-spark in their silent oars.

Never a ray shall part the gloom
That wraps me round in the kindly tomb;
Peace shall be perfect for lip and brow
Sooner or later—Oh, why not now!

What is Exempt from Taxation.

For the benefit of the tax payers we copy the following exemptions from taxation by the State or municipal authority.

"And all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation, by or under any State or municipal authority."—Act of March 3, 1864.

"All bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under municipal authority."—Act of June 30, 1864.

The 13th section of this last named law provides as follows:

"The word obligation, or other security of the United States, as used in this act, shall be held to include and mean all bonds, coupons, national currency, United States notes, Treasury notes, fractional notes, checks for money of authorized officers of the United States, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, stamps, and other representatives, of value of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress."

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.—The editor of the La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat is a very "plain spoken man," at least the Chicago Tribune and Journal must think so after having read the following:

The great Sanitary Fair, lately held in Chicago, was the most stupendous swindle yet conceived. Less than three thousand dollars were left for soldiers after the loyal agents had stolen their fill, and parties are quarreling over this. The Abolition papers, the Tribune and Journal, each received about five thousand dollars for their influence. And so all the contributions to the poor soldiers were stolen from them by loyal managers. Plow up the hard pan of hell, cross plow it and rake it with a fine tooth comb, and in all the depths of eternal damnation cannot be found a bigger set of knaves, thieves and robbers than have of late years been fattening on the public, while prating of their loyalty.

BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE.—The Jews both in this country and in Europe, have for several years past been making great efforts to raise subscriptions for the rebuilding of the Temple at Jerusalem, permission to that effect having been given to them by the Turkish Government. There is a sublimity of purpose about the movement which must claim the respect and sympathy of all Christians.

Government Bonds—Shall they be Taxed?

There will be three thousand millions of Government bonds. One hundred millions of these we may calculate to be in the hands of Indiana capitalists, constituting nearly one-fourth of the taxable property of the State. These bonds were issued exempt from State taxation by one of two modes; either through duress, by the capitalists refusing to let the Government, in its distress, have money except upon this wicked condition; or else by the corrupt, fraudulent legislation of the Republican party to favor the rich at the expense of the poor. In either event, if what the Republicans said of, the provision of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitives from service, and of the DRED SCOTT decision was right, namely, that they would not regard them because they did not conform to their notions of politics and natural right, then these bonds ought to be repudiated, unless the holders will agree to their being taxed.

And we now and here notify the bondholders that one of three things must take place:

1. Those bonds must be sold to persons out of this State, and the proceeds of them become taxable property in the State; or,
2. The holders must agree to their taxation, and they must be taxed for State and municipal purposes; or,
3. They must and will be repudiated, because they can not and will not be paid by taxing the property of other people alone to pay them.

We do not state these propositions as our individual sentiments, but as the sentiment of the masses. They reason thus: If it was right to provoke the South into rebellion by refusing to fulfill Constitutional faith with her it is right to drive others into rebellion by refusing to keep unjust legal faith with them. It is idle to talk about the matter. It is idle to conceal the fact from the bondholders. It is idle, on this subject, to be evasive by a circumlocution of words and phrases. Every man who hears the conversation on this subject among the masses of the people, knows that it is upon all their tongues, these bonds shall be taxed or repudiated, and we know the Republicans have taught the people, in the last few years, that compact and Constitution are not to stand in the way of what they see fit to do. The subject was before the Legislature.—Indianapolis Herald

[From Indianapolis Herald.]
Synopsis of Legislative Proceedings.
MONDAY, Nov. 30.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Allen presented a petition from the Common Council of Evansville, praying for amendment of charter.

On Mr. Hanna's motion 500 copies of the Acting Governor's message and accompanying papers were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Moore submitted a resolution directing inquiry whether United States Government bonds are taxable by State authority—looking to a bill for that purpose; whereupon a spirited debate ensued and continued till gas-lighting.

Mr. Niles' bill, No. 210, for the docketing of appeals in the Supreme Court, was passed the final reading.

HOUSE.—Mr. Major reported an amendment to the bill No. 190, allowing clerical fees to County Auditors—12½ cents per 100 words, and one cent, for each county order.

Mr. Hargrove and Mr. Humphreys submitted resolutions for inquiring into the power of the Legislature to tax United States Government bonds as other property, and Mr. Gregg introduced two joint resolutions in relation to the same matter.

Mr. Hendricks introduced a bill, No. 226, to repeal the appraisal law, and another bill, No. 232, to fix the rate of railroad passengers' fare—three cents per mile for any distance over fifty miles, and three and one-half cents for any shorter distance.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill, No. 237, requiring the Court's instructions to the Jury to precede the argument of counsel. Mr. Lunselle (228:) notes of hand to be held good in pleadings unless they are denied under oath; and (231) to protect public notices. Mr. Cook (229:) to authorize County Boards to furnish Dockets to Justices of the Peace. Mr. Ollerman (230:) to repeal the clause in the 18th section of the Turnpike Act of 1855, which provides that each Road shall be free after twenty years.

Mr. Griffith submitted a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, authorizing Circuit Court Clerks to distribute surplus copies of the Acts and Journals.

Five messages from Acting Governor Baker, embracing inaugural sentiments and sundry recommendations, were transmitted.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23d.

SENATE.—Several petitions for the repeal of the soldiers' relief law were presented and properly referred.

A bill to amend the Supervisors' act was returned by the Committee on Corporations, with recommendation that it pass. After a sharp debate the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the Acting Governor, in relation to the establishment of a Soldiers' Home, was received.

Senate bill, No. 196, for the repeal of the act for the relief of families of soldiers, etc., was reported favorably upon by the special committee on the subject, and was read a second and third time, and after some general remarks on the subject, was passed by a vote of 44 to 4.

A majority and minority reports were presented from the Committee on Federal Relations in relation to the Davis concurrent resolutions offered last week; on motion both reports were ordered to lie on the table and made the special order for nine o'clock A. M. of the 20th of December.

A bill was introduced requiring lawyers to take an additional oath that they in no way have assisted the rebellion, which was read the first time.

A bill amendatory to the license law was passed a second reading.

The bill [S. No. 128] to amend section 30 of an act regulating fees and salaries, was concurred in and passed to a third reading.

A bill in relation to witnesses was read the first time and passed to a second reading. **HOUSE.**—Committees on the Grant of Lands for an Agricultural College and the Congressional Apportionment, were announced by the Speaker.

The regular order of business, on motion, was suspended, and the consideration of Senate bills on first reading, was proceeded with.

A bill amending the Divorce Law was referred to the Committee on Judiciary; the Railroad Liability bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Divorce bill [S. No. 16] was taken up on second reading, passed to a third reading, and the rules being suspended a third reading was had, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 73 to 12.

The Liquor Law amendment bill [H. 218] amending sections 3 and 4, and providing penalties, was then taken, and the balance of the session was occupied in debate upon it.

AN ENTOMOLOGICAL RECIPE.—The following is said to be the private recipe of a Wabash editor—but we don't believe it. "Take one pint of whiskey, stir it well with one spoonful of whiskey; then add another pint of whiskey—best carefully with a spoon and keep pouring in whiskey. Fill a large bowl with water, and make the servant set it out of your reach. Take a small tumbler, pour in two spoonfuls of water; pour out the water and fill up with whiskey, and add to the above. Flavor with whiskey to your taste. A dose three 'figgers' every half hour."

"Bob, Harry Smith has one of the greatest curiosities you ever saw."

"Don't say so! What is it?"

"A tree that never grows, and becomes smaller the older it grows."

"Well, that is a curiosity. Where did he get it?"

"From California."

"What is the name of it?"

"Anitree. It once belonged to a California omnibus."

AMOUNT OF PORK FROM A BARREL OR CORN.—The Country Gentleman says that an experimenter, J. B. Lawes, obtained 160 pounds of pork from seven bushels of corn, or one pound of pork from 4½ pounds of corn; the grain was ground and moistened with water before feeding. Nathan G. Morgan, of Union Springs, by wasting his meal with five times its weight of hot water, and letting it stand twelve to eight hours before feeding, obtained one pound of pork from 2½ pounds of corn. Doubtless different results would be obtained from different brands of swine.

The Louisville Courier is announced to appear on the 4th of December, under the auspices of its old proprietor, Walter H. Holden.

JOHN ADAMS' COURTSHIP.—John Adams sought the hand of the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Weymouth and Miss Abigail was pleased to accept the proposal of Mr. Adams, much to the chagrin of the parson, the objection being that Adams was a man of humble origin and moderate ability, and could never aspire to anything more than the position of an humble village lawyer. His visits to the home were frequent and prolonged, but no hospitable were tendered by the Rev. Smith, either to Adams or his娘; for while Abigail only had watchful care over him, his 'boy' passed the weary hours of night in leading on ditching-post. Now Abigail had a sister whose name was Mary, who was betrothed to a wealthier, and it was believed, more promising young man, whose presence was welcomed most cordially by the reverend's family. The good parson had promised each of his daughters that on the occasion of their marriage he would preach a sermon from a text of the bride's own selection. Mary first married, and beautifully appropriate did the father think the text—"And Mary hath chosen that good part." In due time Abigail married and chose for her text, "For John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say, He hath a devil." Tradition does not tell us, as we remember, how the text pleased the father, but the sermon was preached. Mary, indeed, chose a good part; her life was a happy one, and her husband was a man of means and respectability. Abigail was a woman of strong affections, a practical wife, and possessed of great nobility of character, while the name of her husband and son will live as long as the love of liberty inspires the soul of man.

OUTRAGEOUS.—The Louisville Democrat says: "Yesterday afternoon two great big, overgrown buck niggers, who disgraced the uniform the wore, went out the Preston street road doing pretty much as they pleased—cursing every body they met.—Just beyond the Lion Garden they met four white ladies walking leisurely along. One of the black scoundrels drew a bowie knife and threatened the ladies, while the other rascal made improper propositions to them, and no doubt they would have accomplished their hellish purpose had not the cries of the ladies brought some white men to their rescue—scaring the niggers away. When will the military authorities discern the niggers?"

A QUIN PRO QUO. An exchange says a Scotch lady writes thus of gentlemen who use tobacco:

"May never a lady press his lips,
His proffered love returning,
Who makes a furnace of his mouth,
And keeps his chimney burning.
May each true woman when his sight,
For fear his fumes would choke her,
And none but those who cook themselves
Have kisses for a snicker."

A smoking friend of ours, who loveth nothing Gaelic but Scotch "hot with nutmeg and lemon," thus retaliates, and carries the war into the enemy's territory:

May never lover in his arm
A bale of cotton grasp,—
Or be deluded by the charms
Which iron hoops may clasp.
May every man of sense and taste
Avoid the scumming arts
By which the gurgles of the cox
Would snare their yielding hearts.

"If you would convince a man that he does wrong, do right. But do not cure to convince him. Men will believe what they see. Let them see."

EMERSON'S RULE OF CONDUCT.—The rule of conduct followed by Lord Erskine, (a man of sterling independence of principle, and scrupulous adherence of truth) is worthy of being engraved on every heart. "It was a first command and essence of my earliest youth," he said, "always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust, the practice of this parental lesson, to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and I have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit." And there can be no doubt, after all, the only safe rule of conduct is to follow implicitly the guidance of an enlightened conscience.